THE PAPAL POLICY.

First Official Acts of Conciliation by Leo XIII.

ADDRESSING THE POWERS.

Great Dangers That Now Threaten Catholicism.

SOCIETY AGAINST RELIGION.

Will Not the Church Progress with Modern Ideas?

TEMPORAL POWER UNNECESSARY.

A Learned Catholic Discards the Syllabus.

ROME, April 22, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Two months have clapsed since the elevation of Leo XIII. to the Roman Pontificate. His first acts have produced a favorable impression, because they denote an enrightened mind and a character at once mised and gravely troubled in various parts of on the very day of his election, in notifying his advent to the throne to the cabinets of Russia, Germany, Switzerland and Brazil, Leo XIII, took the initiative in layor of conciliation, and formally expressed a peace religious. In several Oriental communities— Chaldes, Armonia and Malabar—Popo Pius IX. thought it his duty to modify the discipline which had been observed from the earliest days of Christianity in regard to the election of bishops and patriarchs. The Grand Council of Lateran, under Innocent III., had confirmed this ancient discipline, and the Orientals, served to themselves the patriarchal rights foura pa triarcharum). The recent bulls of Plus IX. served as a pretext for the fomenting of dissensions which ulti stely became a depiorable hierarchical schism. Now, we are assured, Leo XIII. has taken measures to

establish peace among these Oriental communities,

CHANGING THE MINISTRY.

tive personnel, to surround himself with ministers who reflect his mind, his views, his tendencies. No overnment can escape this necessity. Principles, ogma, the essential bases of discipline are invariable. This is one of the strongest points of the Catholic Shurch. But the practical application, the details of jovernment, the just estimation of peculiar cases, on of persons are susceptible of distinct letunct pope elevated to the pontificate. Notther has it ever occurred that a new pope has retained the Secretary of State of his predecessor. The great-est ministers have not escaped this rule. Thus, braied Gonsalvi, who occupied the post of First Min-ister during most of the reign of Pius VII., and who performed most important sorvices at the Vienna Congress of 1815 and in the reorganization of the State, had to quit power trrevocably in 1823 when Pius VII. died. It was the same in 1846, at the death of Gregory XVII. Cardinal Lambruschin, surnamed secretary for a great many years, had to leave the Vationa after the election of Pius IX. Wigo, therefore, it became a question as to who should be Secretary of State to Lee XIII, no one in Rome among the most enlightened concerning the traditional maxims Simeoni would continue the functions he had performed curing the last months of the reign of Pius Those conjectures have been fully confirmed by PRANCHI AND THE SYLLABUS.

Leo XIII, has surrounded himself by co-operators the future. Among others he has appointed Cardinal Franchi Secretary of state. The Cardinal comes from a good bourgeoize family of Rome, and need not be dreaded as formidable in his pretensions. Is the Cardinal Franchi an official act of the Holy See? In 1857, the bishops of the Catholic world being assembied in Rome, a commission was formed to prepare an address of the bishops to Pope Pius IX. Mgr. resentative of the Pope and the Roman Court, was opposed to any mention of the Syllabus in the address which he was preparing, "Because," said he, "the Syllabus is not an act of the Pope,"

This fact is attested by Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, Belgium, who also was on the com mittee of which I write. And, indeed, the episcopal address to the Hely Father of June, 1867, passed th

mittee of which I write. And, indeed, the episcopal naturess to the Holy Kather of June, 1867, passed the Sy labus by in positive science. There does not exist nay efficial document to winch Pins IX, has recognized or even named the Syllabus, as being his work, his not. It is remarked also that Leo XIII, does not even refer to it in the affoculton which he made to the cardinals in the Consistory of Maren 28 of this year.

MODERATION TOWARD ITALY.

Toward the liainst government the attitude of Leo XIII, has been juli of reserve and dignity. He was anxious to actile the conflict concerning the taking of possession of their aces by the bishops and the dimpositional demands: by the government. Leo XIII, pracently advised the urgent necessity of ending this in-pute. On the other hand he has abstained from all in-pute, On the other hand he has abstained from all in-pute provocation, taken no need of interested representations, addresses, speeches fired with jointhal allostons, or other incidents likely to embitter or prolong the contest. It is now more a matter of interest with him to consider the modes vicensi with the Parisance of the Provincial Court at Rome or its emigration from the Peninsule, supposing that circumstances about require this momentous estrangement.

TAKES THE ANCIENT OATHS.

In the commissory of March 28, the arst which has been held since the captains, according to custom. The proceedings of the counsitry, which have been made public, mention the oath in these terms:—"The Holy Father pronounced the profession of fath, according to suspen, and took oath to guarithe pointifical constitutions." The text of the oath has not been published by any joornal. As I have it before me at this moment la mincilined to say a few weeds about it for the Instruction of the readers of the New York Heald.

before me at this moment I am inclined to say a few words about it for the instruction of the readers of the New York Herald.

REPOTENT PROBIBITED.

Independently of the Holy See, an important clause has for its object the preventation of nepotism, which was for so long a period one of the evils of Papel povernment. At the head of the government, above the Caratanal Secretary himself, we had constantly the "Cardinal Secretary himself, we had constantly the "Cardinal Nephow." Sixus V. wished to break up this tyrannical custom; but the repeated importunities of the cardinals induced him hashly to confer the purple upon a chird fourteen years of age, a nephow of his Holiness, who became the First Minister of the terrible pontif, and counteral, neat the diplomatic despatches and other official documents. I have under my brind the proceedings of the Casastory of May 13, 1555, the second assembled by Sixus V. Sixus V.

the Pope cannot authorize without the assent of the Cardinals.

OATH BOUND CARDINALS.

In this regard it is also required that the cardinals shall take eath before God never to lend their consent to certain things, and, forescent ginstances where the Pope might propose to absolve them from their continuous time the formula of the cath which they engage never to accept assentation from their first oath. I have also before one the formula of the cath which the cardinals take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take. It says very desticitly that no cardinal shall take to be "unspensed" from his oath and to relase the dispensation if effored to time. "Super premisses on mills absolutionem non petiturum, et collaton nutlo, mado recepturum." So har from being indefinite, as many pouple imagine, the power of the Pope is restrained in a thousand ways.

The chief concern, however, of the Catholic Church to-day is not the conflict from which religion is suffering in Germany, in the Muscovite Empire, in Brezil and at some points in the East; nor is the modus recent to arrange with the Italian government her greatest anarm, and still less is she worried over the personned of the high pontifical administration. These are only local questions. What surpasses them all and is lar in advance of them is the issue which is rising everywhere in the civilized world. What is shis?

PRESENT WAR OF RELIGION AND SOCIATY.

and is far in advance of them is the issue which is rising everywhere in the civilized world. What is this?

PRESENT WAR OF RELIGION AND SOURTY.

This universal and capital question is time apparent disagreement between religion and society, between Catholic doctrine and modern civilization, between liberty and religious power. It is not possible to deay the existence of this discord. Divers incidents have occurred during the last half century well known to the entire world which have countributed to strengthen the opinion that an agreement is not possible between purely Catholic doctrine and modern society; that Catholicism is necessarily lading alled to despotism and the implacable enemy of inberty; that by its essential principles it cannot in good faith recognizationarine in matters of religions and that if it should snumit for a time because of its lack of force to compet the observation of all its laws, it would again become intelerant and a persecutor as soon as it should find itself strong again. It is therefore concluded that no intelligent man can be representative of this century and remain a Catholic laths not an extremely afflicting situation for good people? On the one hand religion is necessary for the preservation of secial order, and Catholicism is eminently dapited by the fixity of its doctrine to pacify and unite men; but if, on the other hand, they attribute to the Catholis religion doctrines madmissible in the present condition of civilization the problem becomes insoluble and the separation between Church and society will become more and more fatally marked.

Is extributed, and with reason, the freedom they enjoy to the immense progress—moral, material, commercial and political—accomplished within a century. This experience naturally maypres a prolound esteem and anachment for political institutions of which the religious divisions for duced by a multiplicity of sects induce all good, thoughtful men to seek a soila formation on which to rest religious benef, and produce thereby unity of se

of Puts IX

I remark that these affocutions and eacyclical letters, of which the famous Synabus is simply the unofficial concentration, or table of contents, have thrust aside three essential trues of traditional teching. I will at some future time establish the official and doctrinal value of affocutions and encycricals according to the principles of Catholio science, For the moment is shall content tuyed by stating that the encyclicals and consisternal affocutions of the last we non-likeates have never touched the three follows. wo pontificates have never touched the three to ng points:
First-Ine autonomy of civil and political power.

Second-The doctrine of national sovereignty.

Third-The legitimacy of the three forms of government-wiz, democracy, oligarchy or aristocracy, and monarchy-without speaking of mixed or complex forms.

ment—viz, democracy, oligarchy or aristocracy, and monarchy—without speaking of mixed of complex forms.

Concerning these three fundamental truths, what is the common, unanimous teaching of theologians and Catholic jarisconsults and that of the schools and universities founded by the Church and superintended by the first of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States and posterior to the procise of the Principles of the Sevolution of 1789, which extended the constitutive maxims of the American Confederation to the old Continent of Europe, but also since the dewn of science in the full tide of the Middle Ages, from the foundation of thegs schools which have set on loot the agitation of metaphysical and social doortnes?

Trampagat Power Bust he Distinct.

As to the autonomy of the civil or temporal power, and consequently as to the distinction of the two powers, I find that Catholic doctors estimate that the unstinction is a natural right because it is considered good for the liberty of man that the authority which is supposed to control the conscience shail not employ material lorce, and that the power controlling the material lorce shall not undertake to bind the conscience and interiors with the progress of throught. The foots of this far reaching doctrine are found in Hory Writ. We see in the Ood World the paternal and sacerdom power united under one hand, but do we ever find there the real junction of religious power and of political sovereignty? Did not Moses, togustator for the spedial people of God, confer the sacerdom office upon Aarons so as to avoid the Liending of the two powers? Christ consecrates the distinction between the two modes are avoid the condition of the trumps that are Chesar's and unto God the tunings that are God's." Twolve minions of marryrs baye died in order to attest the incompetence of the civil power in the matter of religion. After the trumps of Christanhy the Churen constanity opposed the intervention of the Roman emperors in religious guestions. If she permitted J

Charlemagne to make laws of ecclesiastical anterpline it was because those princes acted as enforcers of the canons.

In the Middle Area papal dictators who wielded a political supremacy due not formulate it into a docum; moreover, instead of accepting the responsibility of their acts the Church has so far set aside their official codes that the legal text of these acts of political supremacy no longer exist. There has never been a unanimous doctrine among Catholic dectors and theorians which admitted the supremacy of the Church over the State. There have been opinions, but never unanimous certain doctrine. The United States of America have acquired in hastory the giory of having first raised on high the principle of the complete incompetence of the civil government on the subject of eligious pellet. The French Revolution acx carried the principle into the public domain of the European Continue. It the school of Joseph de Mariatre misled some minds and sowed a regretiable division, it had no power to change the old doctrine. The allegutions and the cocyclicals of Pius IX and Gregory XVI, have never brocked this greation.

CHURCH TRADITIONS DISCARD POLITICAL SUPREMACT. I must content myself by very succentivity enusciating these trains that are so important. I stail be able to develop them on some other occusion. I have said shullicent, involved, to the distinction of the two powers, and their autonomy meets with no antagonism in the traditional instruction of the limit that the maxim relative to the distinction of the whole scentific system, the origin of the political power. Learned philosophers and princensus with the social household, as they have so expressed themselves, but these same schools created the whole scentific system, the origin of tulera censula who have formed the ripht on one single point, viz.—the destiny of mas to live in society and his obligation to user the laws, not only from fear of coercina, but also by feason of conscioner. The form of pover meent and the designation of rulera depend

them. Monarchy, born of paganism, aways savors of its origin. The New Testament presents those three serious icasous:—

* Fritz—Jesus Curist did not desire hereditary royalty to which 190 had some sort of right in His quality as a descendint of David.

Second—Jesus Christ refused elective royalty, for Ho lett the people who wished to proclaim Him king.

Third—Jesus Christ made it understood that the monarchy was a pagan institution when He said, "The kings of the Genties dominate over their subjects, but it should be otherwise among you." (Reges gentium dominantor corum, &c.).

SHALL POPES REGULATE EXISTENCE?

The primitely was conferred on St. Peter and his successors, but it may well be asked if the powag over life is essential for gopes? Does not the fact of the power of abdication show that the bond between the See and the Pontill is not indescible, resulting from a purely human law, and consequently susceptible of being changed? Would the transformation of the papacy from a monarchy into a republic, so far as its term for his is concerned—would it, lask, he possible without aftering the evangelical equatitution of the Catholic Church? I submit these questions to all men of cannot funce.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

papacy from a monacting the evange-hear constitution of the Cathodic Church. I submit these questions to all men of cannot antering the evange-hear constitution of the Cathodic Church. I submit these questions to all men of cannot minds.

Like the conclude by referring to the subject of the erty of conscience. Intolerance has never been a Cathodic dogma. The 1 ws of persocution were the work of the Byzintine Cassars, in the dirst place, then of the empories of Germany, for it was the last of the Hohenstanteus, in 1220, one published the terrible ordinances against hereites. It is true the popes have adopted these ordinances, not as dogmas, but as dissiplinary laws. The Innex of Treat prescribes the ecclessianceal examination of books destined to be printed which tends to five this impression, but, I repeat, this is not a point of doctrine but of eminently variable discipline. Foundard princes using analyst to abrogate ecclesianteal laws, all changes in reference to liberty of conscience and freedom of the press have been considered as refevant in principle as the Church itself. For several centuries between the theorograps that the agovernment might second liberty of conscience without the express authorization of the Church, laways presuning upon this consent. Moreover, all ecclesiantical law is subject to the influence of prescription, and custom opposes its aurogation.

PIUS IX. AND THE PRESS.

In 1848 Pius IX. granted liberty of the press; the Pontifical government welcomed non-Cathotics. It is only just to recognize, however, that the encyclicals of Gregory XVI. and Prus IX contain some very strong apostrophese grants therty of conscience and liberty of the press, but these two pontifis simply disapproved of unimited liberty—i.e., without restriction, beyond bounds, without criticism. Again, there is not a government in the world that has granted this unimited dangerous matters for the sake of social order. The United States makes a speech to the Senting and that they are not obliged to obey a magistrate w

A NEW VICAR GENERAL FOR BAL-TIMORE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11, 1878.
Rev. Edward McColgan, paster of St. Peter's Church,

has been appointed by the most Rev, Archbishop Gibbons Vicar General of the discuss of Baltimore, in the place of Very Rev. J. Paul Dubress, who died a many years in the archdiocese, and combines with his capacity for administering successfully a thorough knowledge of the priests, churches, missions and Catholic educational establishments. He has been the pastor of St. Peter's Church since it was built and ons taken a principal part in the management of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.

· Father McColgan was born at Culdaff, barony of Inneshowen, county Donegal, in the memorable year of 1812, and is, therefore, sixty-six years old. He had leaving Ireland, and when he came to this country, in 1854, he entered college. He subsequently entered St. Mary's semimary, where he was ordained priest in 1852, by Archbishop Eccleston, and after spending several years among the parishes of Fiscataway and Marjoro, in Prince Georges country, he was transferred in 1842 to S. Peter's, of this city, where he has remained ever since. From Pittsburg, years ago, Father McColyan brought the Sisters of Mercy into the diocese, and the mother house was established in the present convent next door to the church under the superintendence of Mother Catharine. The house was donated for the purpose by Mrs. McTavish From here the sisters spread to various localities—Washington, and Mount Washington, Baltimore country, where the mother convent is now located.

SANKEY'S SONG SERVICE.

Mr. Sankey held one of his services of song last night at Association Ball. Admission was free, but by ticket, and before the hour appointed for the service to begin the hall was crowded with an audience largely composed of ladies. Nothing could well be more in contrast with the severe aspect of an old time church service than the bright and joyous aspect of the platform, occupied by a crowd of ladies, the appearance of a tropical parterre filled with song birds. Mr. Sankey, himself the picture of health, fairly beamed on the assembled worshippers, who beamed back on their songful pastor. The evening's exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, Mr. Widiam E. Dodge, Jr., prethe service in chalge of Mr. Sankey. Among the lew gentlemen who had found a place on the plat-form was the venerable Thurlow Weed. The first haif ber of new hymns which Mr. Sankey extressed himself anxious to have introduced. The melodrous apostic sang these hymns, accompanying himself on the harmonium, sometimes supported by Mr. Thatcher. He mysted the audience to join in the chorus, and when not satisfied would repeat the refrain again and again. He said:—"I want you to alig the new hymns, because, though many of the old ones are very touching and beautiful, we cannot go on singing them forever." Toward the end of the service he soid that after the hymn, "My Redeemer," he would sing such of the old hymns as might be asked for by the congregation.

At the request of Thurlow Weed Mr. Sankey sang There were binety and nine that safely lay.

On the conclusion of the service the ladies crowded

On the conclusion of the service the ladies crowded round Mr. Sankey, who was treated to a general naudshaking, the fair flows giving unmistakable evidence of juy at the return of their function shepherd. Mr. Sankey will sing to-day at Dr. Hepworth's Church at cleven A. M. and in the afternoon will hold service at the Yorkvile branch of the association. In the evening he will sing at the flaptist Tabernacie.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

The Council of the Reformed Episconal Church, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, after making assignments of ministers for to-day and appointing several standing committees, went into committee of the whole.
The finances were discussed and over \$6,500 was pledged to the sustentation fund.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

At Steinway Hall next Saturday evening there will be given a grand vocal and instrumental concert, the proceeds of which are for the Union Rome and Hattie Dobson, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Miss Jennie Dickerson, Mr. F. W. Jamison, Mr. A. E. Stoddard, Mr. W. F. Mills, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. George W. Morgan and Mr. W. H. Pope will take part. It is expected that the concert, which will be under the direction of Mr. John Darcie, will be a gennine success.

ORATORY AND ORATORS.

On Wednesday evening next, at Terraco Garden Theatre, Daniel Dougherty, of the Philadelphia Bar, will deliver his entertaining lecture on this subject, unger the suspices of the St. Vincent Ferrer Union, for the benefit of its library jund. It is expected that the commendable object of the affair will draw a crowded house. In addition to the lecture the audience will be entertained by the Manhattan College Band, which has kindly volunteered. THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

CONTEST OVER THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS-FOUR TICKETS IN THE FIELD. The annual election of officers of the Stock Ex-change, which takes place to-morrow, promises from all appearances to be very exciting, as there is con-siderable opposition to the regular ticket among the members of the Board. There are already four tickets in the field and a promise of a fifth before the balloting begins. The tickets which have an the balloting begins. The tickets, which have ap peared, can be classed as regular, independent an the different factions about the offices of president, Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee of the Gratuity Fund The whole trouble seems to lie in the choice of chairman, vice chairman and members of the Gov

The regular ticket reads as follows:-For Presi dent-Brayton lves. Chairman-James Mitchell Vice Chairman-Samuel W. Patchen. Treasurer-D. C. Hays. Secretary-E. O. White. Governin Committee (for four years)-Henry Meigs, W. R. Gould, Samuel M. Schafer, Theodore S. Ferry, J. J. Committee (for two years)-Donald Mackay, A. M Cahoone, S. J. Drake, H. H. Hollister, H. W. Mead. Governing Committee (for one year)—A. F. R. Mar-tin. Member of the Gratuity Funu-Richard B:

T. B. Atkins, A. Wolff, Jr.; A. B. Baytis, Roward Lapsiey, S. J. Harriott, J. J. Higginson, R. L. Cutting, Jr.; T. S. Ferry, S. W. Patchen. For two years—A. M. Cahoone, H. H. Hoditster, Donald Mackay, D. B. You Emberg, A. M. Kidder. For one year—E. T.

N. CANONER, H. H. Hollister, Donald Mackay, B. R. Bogeri.

CONSERVATIVE TICKETS.

There are two sets of conservative tickets, which vary from the regular and independent in the offices of chairman and vice chairman, as well as in the Governing Committee. The first pair for Chairman—Moses A. Wheelock. Vice Chairman—Alexander Henriques. Governing Committee (for four years)—Henry Meigs, S. M. Schaler, thoward Langley, Clarence S. Day, T. S. Ierry, Henry G. Chairman, John B. Trevor, R. L. Cutting, Jr.; A. Wolf, Jr.; J. J. Highnson; lor two years, A. M. Cahoone, Donald Mackay, D. B. Van Emberg, S. J. Drake, H. H. Hollister; for one year, E. J. Bogeri,

The second conservative ticket has Moses A. Wheelock for chairman and James Mitchell for vice chairman; A. B. Baylis appears on the Governing Committee for lour years in place of T. S. Ferry, and T. A. Martin on the committee to serve for two years in place of H. H. Hollister. The rest of the ticket corresponds with the other conservative nominations.

The opposition to the requiar ticket among a great many old members of the Board seems to be because the nominating committee left off the name of Moses A. Wiscolock, who has acted as chairman for the past thirty years, and who seems to have given general satisfaction. A member o long standing and one of the most prominent in the Exchange, told a Hexald reporter list evening, that although he was infinited in Mr. Whoelock presentily, be severely condemned the action of the regulars in leaving him off the ticket. He maintend that Mr. Wheelock was the only man who, in times of panic and financial distress, could gelitwo or three hundred thousand snares of stocs, under the rule, and do justice to both parties to the transaction, the had known him twenty years, and during that time had never seen him lean to one file or the other. There never was a man so eminently and absolutely just in his decisions, He considered the opposition to Mr. Wheelock simply as percecution, as he has held the balance between contestants for thir

who make the control of the whole thing as it stands is very mixed, and has created much discussion among the members of the Stock Exchange, especially the older ones, who feel signted in having their names removed from the committees, where, they claim, they did their duty conscientiously, and often against their own interests. It is impossible to predict which ticket will be successful.

CHARLES MORGAN'S OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Charles Morgan, founder of the Southern steamship line, took place yesterday from the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison avenue, removed from the house to the church about nalf-past ten o'clock, but for half an hour previous the middle usie of the church was filled with persons who had known the deceased during his business career and who wished to be present at the last offices over his body. Among those present were Dr. James R. Wood, ex-Governos Morgan, Garret Roach, Commodore Garrison, Morshail O. Roberts, ex-Mayor Wickham, John Ingalls, George J. Forrest, Arthur Leary, H. F. Demilt, Whitam H. Webb, Josian Fiske, Nicholas F. Poad, Lorenzo Delmonico, Commissioner Starr and Professor Winslow. The pall-bearers were George H. H. Hoyt, ex-Mayor Jacob Westerveit, John J. Cisco, Moses Taylor, Hearty B. Morton, Francis Alexandre and Dr. Jared Lindsley.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Nathannel M. Conking, who made a shart address, in which he paid a high tribute to the memory of the geocased. He said that his life was one of honesty, integrity and industry, such a life as all young men should strive to emulate. He was a true and successfriend, and a man whom none who came in contact with him feared to trust. He used his weath munificently and industry, such a life as all young men should strive to emulate. He was a true and successfriend, and a man whom none who came in contact with him feared to trust. He used his weath munificently and for the benefit of his fellow men. and who wished to be present at the last offices

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILMINGTON, Del., May 11, 1878.

This evening a meeting of the citizens of this place cas held in the parlors of the Clayton House for the purpose of taking action in respect to the death of Charles Morgan, Mayor William G. Whiteley was called to the chair and George W. Stone presented the Calles to the chair and deorge w. Stone presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas Charles Morgan has been largely identified with the manufacturing interest of wilmington, having speat \$10,000,000 among our citizens; be it Resolved, that we take this method of expressing our respect for the memory of the deceased.

After the adoption of the resolution culogistic addresses were made by H. S. McComb and G. G. Lob-

ACCIDENT TO A UNITED STATES VESSEL.

A United States vessel, said to be the Minnesota, had her topgaliantmast broken while passing under the East River Bridge, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by its striking one of the cables. The mast had been lowered and would not have struck the cables had not the vessel been obliged to deviate from her course to avoid another craft. There was a minury band playing on the vessel at the time of the accident, but, as the nuele was continued, it is thought no one was injured.

MILK DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

At a mass meeting of malk dealers vesterday in the Kings County Milk Exchange, No. 598 Polton street, Brookiya, a committee was appointed to go to Albany and urge upon the Senate the passage of the Freight Reduction bill, which has already passed the As-sembly.

RUM'S LATEST VICTIMS.

Michael Fitzgerald, thirty years of age, returned to his home, No. 239 East Eightieth street, Friday evening, intoxicated. He seated himself near an open win dow on the lourth floor, lost his balance and was pre-cipitated into the yard. Margaret Wolff, a child, nap-pened to be playing in the yard at the time and Fizz-gerald struck her. She was angerously injured, Fitzgerald was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, where he died yesterday. TENEMENT HOUSES

Sad Consequences of Their Present Crowded Condition.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

Mrs. Miles' Successful Experiment in Park Street.

As the warm weather approaches the question of take charge of a tenement house at No. 41 Park street, on the 1st of January last, and to show what practical work, open to the pullanthropists of New York, was made in the meeting of the State Charities Aid Asso-Fuller details are inid before the readers in the present article. But it is well to remember, before entering into these, that haf of the population of New York are supposed to live in tenement houses and that the rate of mortality in these is seventy-five per cent higher than in the ordinary family dwellings. This high death rate is of children during the three coming months, June, July and August. The last reliable statistics in reference to the comparative deaths unfortunately date back to 1873. In that year the tenement house popu-lation suffered 37.72 deaths per 1,000 living, while those living in ordinary dwellings only suffered 20,44 deaths per 1,000. The excess of deaths in the tene-ment population new is estimated at close upon 10,000 ow many thousand drungards, paupers, criminals and tramps are annually raised in these hotbeds of vice and how many millions they cost the taxpayers of New York in the shape of prisons, hospitals, police and charity expenses?

and charity expenses?

ID England the "Artisans and Laborers' Dwellings Improvement act," passed three years ago, has slightly reduced the tremendous evils of tenement house inc. flere legislation is also sadiy needed-probably even more than in London. How many families are there not in New York composed of half grown up boys and girls huddled together in one room? How many rooms are there not in tenement houses so low that a good s zed man must knock his head against the ceiling if standing upright? How many rooms (particu larly middle rooms and cellars) are there not in-habited by families utterly without windows and withknows New York tenements knows that all these may be found by the thousand, and sanitary authorities have been agreed for years that a law has been urgently needed providing that tenement houses should be created in a wholesome manner; that every habitable room should have sufficient height, space, air, light and ventilation; that no collars should be allowed to be used for sieeping purposes. Legislative relief like this would only apply to the future, and meanwhile the charitable reader will ask,

THE BULES.
The following is a copy of the printed rules which are furnished to each tenant:— For the best interests, and comfort of the tenants of No.

For the best interests, and comfort of the tenants of No. 1 l'ars. arrest, aw York eity, the following rates have been adopted, with the hope that all will see the negatity of cheerfully complying with them:

1. None but pledged total abstainers will be permitted to exupy rooms in this house.

2. An alcoholic idenors will be allowed in the bouse, except in cases of sickness, and then only under the direction of spityclean.

3. All rents to be paid weekly in advance, to the superince dent, at his rooms, in the building, on returday evenings, between seven and ten o'clock.

4. itenants will be required to make good any damage arising from their own carriessness, and in case at accident to pumping, glass, &c., immediata notice is to be given to pumping, glass, &c., immediata notice is to be given to pumping a continue of the superimenter.

5. At others is permitted to underlet any portion of his appariments.

6. Italia and balconies to be swept every morning in turn by the tenants using them. All, sweeping, slasking mats. &c., to be done before ten A. M., under the direction of the superintenties.

superintendent.

T. sil garbage to be burned and all askes to be thrown into ash boxes.

S. The corts will be locked at eleven P. M., and any termant desfring to remain out after that hour must apply to the superintendent for a night key, to be returned next monthing.

ant destring to remain out after that hour must apply to the sup-rise dent for a night key, to be returned next monant.

B. Any violation of the shove rules, or of any one of them, will be regarded as sufficient cause for the superintendent to demain possession of the offender's room at the expitation of the week.

Mrs. Miles said that she found great difficulty in filling the house with total abstancers. In order to widen the field of tenement improvement she would drop this rule in the next tenement houses which she expected to lease and substitute therefor one provining that no intexteated or disorderly persons would be allowed in the house. This change in the rules would oring in that large class of poor people who drank moderately. The weekly payments, she found, were a great shi to those who received their wages weekly. In paying their rents weekly there was less opportunity or temptation to spend the rent money in drank or other unnecessaries then when they were hoarding them in pasil the month. Each drank was given a little real book in which the weekly payments were carefully entered. Some of those receiving their wages daily were urged to lay even their daily fraction of rent and, and dis so,. Those that were paid monthly were excused from the observance of the rule requiring weekly payments of rent. The fifth rule prevented the letting cut of rooms to women and men, a cozen of whom used to sleep in one apartment for ten or fitteen cents a night. Mrs. Miles thought it was an excellent feature of her regime that the doors were occased and eleven of clock at anght. How often had she not visited tenement houses and atumbled at night over the bodies of drunken men lying in the entrance half.

IMMORAL INPLUENCES REMOVED.

As a matter of fact it is true that the doors in

MENORAL INFLUENCES BEHOVED.

over the bodies of drunken men lying in the entrance hall.

IMNORAL INPLUENCES REMOVEO.

As a matter of fact it is true that the doors in most tenements are open all night, allowing drunken people to enter and sleep in the hallways. Another rule of the house not mentioned above is that a lamp lights every half from dusk to eleven P. M. "Most of the tenement bouses of the poorer class," Mrs. Riles said, "are kept dark all the vening, and this apparently trifling circumstance has in itself a very unisversible fleet upon the morality of the tenants." Hrs. Miles said that the rule requiring the tenants in turn to scrub and clean their balle, although it seemed perhaps a little hards, was found to work excellently. In most tenement houses a janifor is provided for the purpose, and half the time the spanior did nothing toward keeping the house clean, and the balls were not scrubbed at all. The present arrangement, requiring each tenant to scrub and crean her sail, made her leel that she had an interest in the house, and preventou also the almost unity quarrels between janifors and inmates.

Mrs. Milos admitted frankly that the rents in her house were not lower than in most tenements, but, as she went to great expense in having it epaired and overhauled, she had to make up this loss in order to make it pay. The house now, to her great joy, paid for its rent and expenses, the tenants having become more and more prompt in the payment of their rents. She regarded this as a great triumph, for it domonstrated that improved tenements aced not be financially failures. The laboring people of New York did not want or like chartly. What they wasted were clean, siry, well ventilated, orderly and occup homes, and if only kindiy and moral influences surrounced them a vast improvement could be made in their sobriety and happiness. Mrs. Miles showed the writer a fittle box of stove polish with a printed label on it, which stated that it was manufactured at No. 41 Park street. "I am very proud of this," is he said, with a beaming fac

the additional room which scalth and mornlity de

VITAL STATISTICS.

During the week ending yesterday there were reported in this city 448 births, 192 marriages and 455 deaths.

TUBLIC NUISANCES.

THE HEALTH BOARD SPURRED TO ACTION-ACTIVE OPERATIONS TO BE BEGUN AT ONCE. At a conference held yesterday between President Chandler and Dr. Janeway, of the Health Board, and

counsel to the Board, the following plan of action was determined upon in relation to the offensive smells coming from the slaughter houses and rendering establishments on the east and west sides of the upper portion of the city. The inspectors and their assistints of the Sandary Bureau are to visit every house in the neighborhood of the foul smells, and question

First-liave you noticed any bad smells here since the lat January ? I-What kind, if any, establishment do you think

of last funnary

Second - What kind, if any, establishment do you think
they came from?

**Rick - Why, o you think so?

Footh - How has the wind been?

Frith - Agebat time of day did they generally occur?

**Setath - Who dien have you notice them?

The inspectors and their assistants were summoned to the effice of the Health Commissioners and directed to proceed at once with the investigation. The district to be covered on the cast side extents from Thirty-eighth to Filty-fourth street, east of Third avenue, and on the west side from Thirty-second to sixty-third atreet, west of North avenue. The following letter has also been addressed to Speer & Louisberry, proprietors of the "Alkonquin," at the foot of West Fortieth street; Rafferty & Williams, manufacturers of fertilizers at the foot of East Forty-fourth street; C. C. Parsons, ammonia works, corner of twentieth street and avenue B, and Lombard, Ayers & Go.'s oil works, in West Sixty-dith street:—

Brakte Department, Mey 11, 1878.

will then be lind in the premises. Very C. F. CHANDLER, President of the dealth Departmen

Professor Chandler says he will be glad to see present at the meeting to be held on Tuesday next all persons who have any complants to make about the smells arising from the foregoing and any and all

The Brooklyn Board of Health have had their attenton called to the slaughter house of John J. Wheeler, No. 609 Bergen street, and to the cow stables o omplaints have also been made to the authorities by complaints have also been made to the authorities by people living on Vanderbit avenue, who complain to cattle passing through the streets and lowing at night and of offensive odors. Mr. Wheeler, who appeared before the Board yesterday, claimed that his premises were kept clean and that they were used for the sale of mich cows and not for slaughtering; that cows rarely remained there over night. Sanitary Inspector Griffiths gave testimony in layor of the cleanliness of the place. Commissioner Jourdan referred to the records of the Board and lound that during the months of January, February, March and April of this year, 405 cows and calves had been slaughtered on the premises. The Board, after hearing testimony yesterday, reserved the doctsion.

Waverley place have been taken sick under circum-stances which led to the belief that the trouble was Purdy, of No. 288 Madison avenue, who was called to attend the patients, reported the matter to the Health Board, and Sanitary Inspector Ruius L. Wilder was instructed to make an examination of the premises, He did so, and yesterday handed in his report. Its tenor is such as to confirm the opinion of Dr. Purdy as to the cause of sickness to the house.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION,

The formal opening of the Young Men's Hebrow Association took place last night, at their new club rooms, No. 110 West Forty-second street. Mr. 1. L. isance, the president, was in the chair, and a very large attendance of the members marked the ausprious occasion. The President opened the proceedings by delivering an address, in which he sketched the aims, objects and aspirations of the association, dwelling upon the favorable circumstances under which the new departure was taken. His Honor, Mayor Ely, addressed the meeting in appropriate terms. The Rev. Dr. Gottniel, Rev. H. R. Jacobs, Rev. Dr. De Sois Aimdez, Mr. A. Oelinger, President of the Young Men's Herrew Union, and several other gentlemen made speeches during the course of the evening. Letters of regret on account of inability to attend were read from Governor Robinson, Carl Schurz, William M. Evarts and others. The rooms have not yet been completely luranished. At the back of the partos floor is a commodious gymnasium; in the basement are committee rooms and a fine bowling alloy; on the second floor, a lecture, reading room and library; on the third and fourth floors chess pariors and committee rooms will complete the whole.

OFF TO EUROPE.

The steamship Germanic left port yesterday with nearly two hundred first class cabin passengers. Among the passengers were quite a number of prominent personages. State Senator Webster Wagner, acnent personages. State Senator Webster Wagner, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Dutcher, had a large number of friends to see them off. Licutenant Governor Dorsheimer. Senators R. V. Pierce, McCartby and Hogan bade their colleague, Senator Wagner, goodby, as did also Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. F. C. Wagner, ex-Assemblyman McGroarty and others. The floral tributes sent to Senator Wagner were choice and abundant. Mr. F. C. Eastman occupies the same stateroom as the Senator. Prominent among the passengers also were ex-Minister Edwards Pierrepont, Dr. A. Ruppaner, president of the Goethe Club; Mr. R. J. Cortis, agent of the White Star Line; Miss Bijou Heron, Ruiheriord Stuyvesant and the lamily of Mr. Lawrence Turaure.

COMMUNISTS OR SPIES.

Considerabio anger was caused among the French Communists by a statement made by Dr. Doual, editor of the Volk's Zeitung, to a Hanald reporter reparty. In the course of the interview the Doctor expressed an opinion that it was quite possible some of the most violent members of the French Communistic party is New York were in reality agents of the French government, and that their exagerated opinious were merely paraded to throw discredit on the somalistic movement both here and in France. Two prominent members of the French party thought that as their names were appended to a rather pronounced exposition of the Hons of the most thoroughoung section of the French Communists they were outsided to an explanation from Dr. Doual Messra, Hanser and Roomet therefore called on the Doctor to request an explanation. He at once accepted the responsibility of having made the statement, but said that the did not intend that his words should apply to any of the gentlemen whose names were appended to the revolutionary address published in the Herald. He further stated, however, that as far as Megy was concerned he had nothing to retract. party. In the course of the interview the Doctor ex-

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

Mr. George Martin, living on Third avenue, near 159th street, Morrisania, late on Friday night aprang from the deck of a Harism steamboat as she was nearing the pier at 130th street. He tell into the river, and would probably have been drowned had it not been for Officer Kavanagh, of the Twelfth precinct. The latter chimbed down the spiles of the pier, and seizing Mr. Martin as he rose to the surface held him until assistance arrived.

SEIZURE OF A BREWERY.

The brewery of Henry C. Foster, Jr., on Cranberry street, near Nassau, Brookiya, was seized by Deputy
Collector Phillips, on Friday, necause the proprietor had
removed neer without peyment of the tax. The property, which is valued at \$7,000, was turned over to
the United States Marshal.